

Hyde	Meek	Sawyer
Inhofe	Menendez	Saxton
Inslee	Meyers	Schaefer
Istook	Mfume	Schenck
Jacobs	Mica	Schumer
Jefferson	Michel	Scott
Johnson (CT)	Miller (FL)	Serrano
Johnson (GA)	Mineta	Sharp
Johnson (SD)	Minge	Shaw
Johnson, E. B.	Mink	Shays
Johnson, Sam	Moakley	Shepherd
Johnston	Mollohan	Shuster
Kanjorski	Montgomery	Sisisky
Kennedy	Moorhead	Skaggs
Kennelly	Moran	Skeen
Kildee	Morella	Skelton
Kim	Murphy	Slattery
King	Murtha	Slaughter
Kingston	Myers	Smith (IA)
Kleccka	Neal (MA)	Smith (MI)
Klein	Neal (NC)	Smith (OR)
Klug	Nussle	Spence
Knollenberg	Oberstar	Stearns
Kolbe	Obey	Stenholm
Kopetski	Olver	Stokes
Kreidler	Ortiz	Strickland
Kyl	Orton	Studds
LaFalce	Owens	Stump
Lambert	Oxley	Stupak
LaRocco	Packard	Sundquist
Laughlin	Parker	Sweet
Lazio	Pastor	Swift
Leach	Paxon	Synar
Lehman	Payne (NJ)	Talent
Levin	Payne (VA)	Tanner
Levy	Penny	Taylor (NC)
Lewis (CA)	Peterson (FL)	Tejeda
Lightfoot	Peterson (MN)	Thomas (CA)
Linder	Petri	Thomas (WY)
Lipinski	Pickett	Thompson
Livingston	Pickle	Thornton
Lloyd	Pombo	Thurman
Long	Pomeroy	Torkildsen
Lowey	Porter	Torres
Lucas	Portman	Torricelli
Machtley	Poshard	Towns
Maloney	Price (NC)	Tucker
Mann	Pryce (OH)	Unsoeld
Manton	Quinn	Valentine
Manzullo	Rahall	Velazquez
Margolies-	Ramstad	Vento
Mezvinsky	Rangel	Visclosky
Martinez	Reed	Volkmer
Matsui	Regula	Vucanovich
Mazzoli	Reynolds	Walsh
McCandless	Richardson	Waxman
McCloskey	Roberts	Wheat
McCollum	Roemer	Whitten
McCrery	Rostenkowski	Williams
McCurdy	Roth	Wilson
McDade	Roukema	Wise
McDermott	Rowland	Woolsey
McHale	Roybal-Allard	Wyden
McHugh	Royce	Wynn
McInnis	Rush	Yates
McKeon	Sabo	Young (AK)
McMillan	Sangmeister	Young (FL)
McNulty	Santorum	Zeliff
Meehan	Sarpaluis	Zimmer

NOT VOTING—3

Clyburn	Ravenel	Washington
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So the joint resolution was not passed.

93.11 MFN FOR CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, pursuant to House Resolution 509 and rule XXIII, declared the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4590) to provide conditions for renewing nondiscriminatory (most-favored-nation) treatment for the people's Republic of China.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. FIELDS of Louisiana, by unanimous consent, designated Mr. SHARP as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole; and after some time spent therein,

93.12 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment in the nature of a substitute submitted by Mr. HAMILTON:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "United States China Policy Act of 1994".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The economic, social, political, and cultural welfare of the people of China, who constitute one-fifth of the world's population, is a matter of global humanitarian concern.

(2) By virtue of its size, its economic vitality, its status as a nuclear power, and its role as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, China plays a significant role in world affairs.

(3) The United States policy toward China involves balancing multiple interests, including promoting human rights and democracy, securing China's strategic cooperation in Asia and the United Nations, protecting United States national security interests, controlling the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, promoting a peaceful and democratic transition in Hong Kong, and expanding United States economic contact with China.

(4) United States policy toward China must include as a key objective the promotion of internationally recognized human rights. Specific priorities and methods should be appropriate to the circumstances. Engagement with China rather than its isolation is more likely to foster United States interests.

(5) The opening of China to the West, the adoption of free market economic reforms, the emergence of a strong and entrepreneurial economy that ensures the rise of a Chinese middle class; all have led to expanded individual freedom, a weakening of state control over personal expression, access to the media in the United States, Hong Kong, and the West, and major improvements in living standards for the Chinese people.

(6) United States policies that encourage economic liberalization and increased contact with the United States and other democracies foster respect for internationally recognized human rights and can contribute to civil and political reform in China.

(7) The President's policy statement of May 26, 1994, provides a sound framework for expanding and extending the relationship of the United States with China while continuing the commitment of the United States to its historic values. The United States must develop a comprehensive and coherent policy toward China that addresses the complex and fast-changing reality in that country and promotes simultaneously the human rights, diplomatic, economic, and security interests of the United States toward China.

(8) The United States has an interest in a strong, stable, prosperous, and open China whose government contributes to international peace and security and whose actions are consistent with the responsibilities of great power status. Whether those expectations are met will determine the breadth, depth, and tone of the United States-China bilateral relationship.

(9) Peace and economic progress in East Asia is best assured through a web of cooperative relations among the countries of the region, including China and the United States. The emergence of a militarily powerful China that seeks to dominate East Asia would be regarded as a matter of serious concern by the United States and by other countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

(10) Yet China's performance has been uneven on a number of issues of concern to the United States. In particular, the Chinese Government has failed to observe internationally recognized human rights. In this regard the Congress makes the following declarations:

(A) The Chinese Government itself has made commitments to observe universal human rights norms.

(B) Human rights have universal application and are not solely defined by culture or history.

(C) Chinese policies of particular concern to the United States are the criminalization of dissent, the inhumane treatment in prisons, and the serious repression in non-Han-Chinese areas like Tibet.

(11) Genuine political stability in China and greater respect for internationally recognized human rights, as well as continued economic growth and stability, will only occur in China as a result of a strengthened legal system (based on the rule of law and property rights), the emergence of a civil society, and the creation of political institutions that are responsive to public opinion and the interests of social groups.

(12) China has entered a major transition in its political history which will determine the nature of the domestic system, including respect for internationally recognized human rights, and the Chinese Government's foreign policy. The Chinese Government should accelerate the process of reform of all aspects of Chinese society.

(13) Existing official bilateral and multilateral institutions provide useful venues for engagement with China concerning the rule of law, civil society, respect for internationally recognized human rights, and political institutions that provide humane and effective governance.

(14) American nongovernmental and business organizations, in their various forms of engagement in China, have contributed in that country to the initial emergence of civil society, the strengthening of the legal system, and the expansion of economic autonomy.

SEC. 3. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED STATES POLICY.

Congress affirms the President's policy and makes the following recommendations for the conduct of United States policy toward China:

(1) The United States should continue a steady and comprehensive policy of pressing for increased Chinese adherence to international norms, especially those concerning internationally recognized human rights.

(2) Of particular concern to the United States are the following:

(A) The accounting and release of political prisoners.

(B) Access to Chinese prisoners by international humanitarian organizations.

(C) Negotiations between the Chinese Government and the Dalai Lama on Tibetan issues.

(3) The official dialogue with the Chinese Government on human rights issues should continue and be intensified.

(4) As he considers appropriate, the President should use other available modes of official interaction with China to pursue initiatives that are relevant to promoting increased respect for human rights in China.

(5) The United States should expand broadcasting to China, through the Voice of America and Radio Free Asia.

(6) The United States should work through available multilateral fora, such as the United Nations Human Rights Commission, to express concerns about human rights in China and to encourage Chinese adherence to, and compliance with, international human rights instruments. At all appro-